ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 47233-5006-00-US (230336)

U.S. Patent Application No.: 10/589,607

Response to Office Action mailed: November 17, 2010

Response dated: March 11, 2011

Page 2

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims in the application:

## **Listing of the Claims:**

Claims 1-27. (Canceled).

Claim 28. (Currently Amended): A method [[for]] of producing a composition in which the ratio of the polymerized catechins to the non-polymerized catechins is made higher than in the original aqueous liquid from an aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea, which comprises steps of

contacting [[an]] the aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea with an adsorbent selected from the group consisting of activated charcoal and an adsorbent resin as the aqueous liquid is held at a temperature of at least 50°C to selectively remove the non-polymerized catechins to obtain the composition, whereby the non-polymerized catechins are selectively removed

wherein the composition has a higher ratio of the polymerized catechins to the non-polymerized catechins than that of the aqueous liquid.

Claim 29. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 28, which is performed by A method of producing a composition from an aqueous extract of tea leaves containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins, which comprises

filling a column with [[the]] <u>an</u> adsorbent selected from the group consisting of activated charcoal and an adsorbent resin,

passing [[an]] the aqueous extract of tea leaves through the column filled with the activated charcoal in an amount at least 3 times greater than the capacity of the column at a temperature of at least 50°C to selectively remove the non-polymerized catechins,

recovering [[the]] an effluent from the column, and

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 47233-5006-00-US (230336)

U.S. Patent Application No.: 10/589,607

Response to Office Action mailed: November 17, 2010

Response dated: March 11, 2011

Page 3

optionally concentrating or drying the effluent to obtain the composition having a higher ratio of the polymerized catechins to the non-polymerized catechins than that of the aqueous extract of tea leaves.

Claim 30. (Currently Amended): A method [[for]] of producing a beverage from an aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea, which comprises steps of:

contacting [[an]] the aqueous liquid containing polymerized catechins and non-polymerized catechins extracted from tea with an adsorbent selected from the group consisting of activated charcoal and an adsorbent resin as the aqueous liquid is held at a temperature of at least 50°C to obtain an effluent, whereby wherein the non-polymerized catechins are selectively removed; and

adding the obtained effluent to [[a]] the beverage.

Claim 31. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the beverage is oolong tea.

Claim 32. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 29, wherein the amount of aqueous extract of tea leaves passed is an amount of 5-10 times the capacity of the column.

Claim 33. (Currently Amended): The method of claim 29, wherein a liquid extracted from tea with the aqueous extract of tea leaves is obtained from slightly alkaline lukewarm water is passed through the column.

Claims 34-50. (Canceled).

Claim 51. (Previously Presented): The method of any one of claims 28-29 and 32-33, wherein the tea is oolong tea.

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: 47233-5006-00-US (230336)

U.S. Patent Application No.: 10/589,607

Response to Office Action mailed: November 17, 2010

Response dated: March 11, 2011

Page 4

Claim 52. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the tea is oolong tea.